

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT BURR AND BURTON

The annual Burr and Burton Commencement has been a pronounced success from the start last week Tuesday night when the Spring Term Recital of the music department was held at the Gymnasium up to the ending of the affairs with annual senior picnic on Wednesday.

The recital was a very enjoyable event and all the numbers of the long program were carefully carried out, showing hard work on the part of both the pupils and the teacher Mme. Brooks.

On Friday night the Senior play, "The Amazons," was very cleverly rendered. It is very hard to take a class of young people whose minds are all taken up with their intensive school work, and train them in a few short weeks so that they can give, in a commendable manner, anything in the way of serious work along lines theatrical. Still that it can be done has once more been demonstrated by the rendition of the above named play.

The whole affair was a success from start to finish, financially and artistically, and it was enthusiastically received by an audience that completely filled the Gymnasium, which has a seating capacity of over 400.

Perhaps the finest thing about it was the ease with which the members of the cast took their parts, this compensating in a large measure for the difficulty experienced in some parts of the room in hearing some of the different actors.

The work of the whole cast was very commendable, that of the ladies, Rhoda Orvis as Lady Castlejordan, the mother of the three daughters, Edith Pike, Jessie Bennett and Agnes Gormley, who were more inclined to masculinity than to femininity, being particularly well taken; also Warren Adams, as Monsieur de Grival, should certainly be included among the stars, while William Graham wholly forgot himself in his reproduction of the conceited Englishman, the Earl of Tweenways. Basil Walsh as Lord Litterly, assumed his part admirably, while the others all had their parts well in hand.

Special mention should be made of Jessie Bennett, who by her able management in preparation for the play as well as by her very able acting, contributed much to the success of the undertaking.

The school joins with the seniors in expressing all due appreciation to Messrs. C. S. Robinson who so kindly assisted Mr. Bates in training the cast, and to W. K. Bennett, who assisted the actors on the evening of the play.

Rev. George A. Buttrick, pastor of the Congregational Church of Rutland, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1919 Sunday evening at the Congregational Church before a gathering of about 200 persons. Mr. Buttrick used two lines from Tennyson as his text:—

"Self-reliance, self-knowledge, self-control
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

He said in part: "We are living in a changing world. The war has been so vast as to beggar description, and so terrible that it leaves every adjective limp and pale. The war is as a mountain wall, shutting out the past and dominating the future. Could you have believed it if anyone had said to you in 1914 that in five years the world's greatest autocracies would be wiped from the map? Yet that has happened and you graduate from high school to become the citizens of a new civilization. There is only one type of character that will make you equal to the demands of the new age in which you will live—that character which grows to sovereign power by 'self-reliance, self-knowledge, self-control.'"

"Reverence is holy wonder and rightly belongs to God alone, but if you reverence God and view yourselves aright you will discover so many tokens of God's goodness to you that you will begin to reverence yourselves. Reverence yourselves because you are American born and heirs not only to America's wealth and bounty, but also to America's spirit and privilege of freedom. Reverence yourselves for the blessings conferred on you and the sacrifices made for you by your parents and teachers and friends. Reverence yourselves because men have died by millions across the sea so that the generation to which you belong might live in liberty and peace."

"Self-knowledge is likewise an essential to the attainment of kingliness and queenliness of character. It is necessary that you should know yourselves at your best and worst so that you may withstand the worst and bring the best to fruition. Glycerine is harmless in itself but brought into

contact with other chemicals it becomes a terrific explosive. So there are moods and inclinations in our human nature which, if given their own peculiar environment of temptation, will burst into flames and leave life in ruins. We must know those dangerous elements lurking in our hearts in order to guard against them. Still more we must know our best. We must cherish the ideals God gives us—the ideals of the life we feel we ought to live and of the service we feel we ought to render. Ideals are 'God's shadow on the mind of man.' God's banners unfurled in our hearts. If we make our ideals the lodestar of life they will lead us to true success."

"Self-control is more difficult to learn and achieve than either self-reverence or self-knowledge. It is the resolute determination that the worst in us 'shall not pass' and that the best in us shall flourish, which constitutes self-control. Self-control is the choice of a high purpose and the unwavering pursuit of that purpose through life; a lofty aim and a constant quest to reach and achieve it. You cannot control yourself in your own strength alone. The strongest men the world has known have confessed the inadequacy of their own strength in seeking to control themselves. They have all said in varying phrase 'The evil that I would not—that I do!' But the resources of divine power are at your service if you will but seek them and use them. God himself can grant you might to control yourselves, to choose an unselfish purpose and to fulfill it day by day; so by self-reverence, self-knowledge and self-control, you shall become kingly and queenly in character and prove a blessing to your day."

The challenge which Mr. Buttrick gave the graduating class—that they choose the high ideal and pursue it steadfastly—is a challenge we all might well accept.

Class Day exercises at Burr and Burton were attended by an unusually large number of the friends of the Seminary. The chapel was decorated very attractively with flowers and crepe paper, thanks to our capable juniors. Both teachers and juniors were generously remembered in the senior will. The address to undergraduates was most inclusive in its detail, and the juniors responded with equal force. We were much interested to learn of the future of the class of 1919 as so ably given us in the class prophecy.

The following prizes of two dollars each were awarded to those attaining highest excellence in the commercial branches:

Bookkeeping, Roger Hurley.
Typewriting I, Inez Harris.
Typewriting II, Charles Kinney.
Commercial Correspondence, Beatrice Bourne.

Pennmanship, Cecil Bowen.
The Commencement address was delivered by President John Martin Thomas of Middlebury College. His theme, "Live by your best," was developed in a most practical fashion. We were particularly fortunate in having the Equinox Orchestra for the afternoon. We are especially grateful to Mr. Lorenz, the orchestra leader, whose kindness made their coming possible. Another pleasant feature of the afternoon was a solo, "Repentir," by Gounod, which Mrs. Brooks sang in her usual effective manner.

The following is the names of the Class of 1919 receiving diplomas:
Latin—Scientific Course—Gladys Muriel Baker, Rosa Maria Guiseppina Ravi Brooks, Rhoda Walker Orvis.
English Course—Laura Ethel Beebe, Jessie Jean Bennett, James F. Burns, Madeline Georgie Dorr, Floris Ruby Johnson, Helena Winifred McDewitt, Irene King Perry, Edith Gertrude Pike, Basil Barry Walsh, Wilma Louise Walsh, Charles Sylvester Willson.

English—Commercial Course—Viola Edna Belcher, Agnes Helen Gormley.
We were very glad to have with us on the platform Mr. Leonard Sargent, a native of Manchester and a member of the class of 1846 and son of Lieutenant Governor Leonard Sargent of Vermont. He has been for forty years in the civil service at Washington.

The following prizes were awarded:
Scholarship prize, \$30, for highest excellence in scholarship, Estella Ott.
Principal's prize, \$10, for second scholarship, Florence Ott.

Essay prize, \$25, Laura Beebe.
Hemenway prize, \$10, given the student who contributed most to the general welfare of the school, Laura Beebe.

Frederick Crosby prize, \$10, given the student who did best work in first year science, Estella Ott.

Directly after commencement, an alumni meeting was held. The association was reorganized with the following officers for the coming year:
President, Mrs. C. M. Campbell.

1st vice president, Miss Sarah N. Cleghorn.
2nd vice president, Earle Storrs.
Secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Edward Swift.
Assistant treasurer, Miss Ruth Walker.

The senior dance held on Tuesday evening was a very enjoyable affair. McDowell's Orchestra of Rutland furnished music.

We wish to express our thanks to all those who so kindly gave flowers for our commencement decorations, and to those friends who assisted in various other ways in the festivities of commencement week.

On Wednesday morning the entire senior class and invited guests motored to Lake St. Catherine on the annual senior picnic.

KNITTING PLAN PERFECTED

Work for Chapters in Supplying Articles for Destitute Women and Children Abroad.

Plans have been completed for a new knitting program to be carried out by the Red Cross chapters of the land in behalf of the destitute in European countries. Details and instructions have been sent from Division Headquarters with respect to the issuance of yarn in hand to be made into stockings, sweaters and mufflers for children, and shawls for women. It is urged that every energy be bent to speed up production as the need for such articles abroad is very great.

Details for the program in question have been given exhaustive consideration at headquarters, with a view to harmonizing the after-war situation at home with the urgent need stated in the cables that have been received from the commissions in Europe. One of the recent cables on the subject stated that unlimited use can be made of children's stockings and strongly recommended that the yarn available when the knitting of garments for our soldiers ceased, be utilized with as little delay as possible for knitting them for the benefit of destitute children in all parts of the world.

Another of the many cablegrams describing needs with respect to refugees declared that distress throughout the world daily presents a picture of greater despair. The situation was such, it was stated, that the American Red Cross organization in Europe could not hope to cope with it adequately with the resources at their command. As heretofore indicated the most that the Red Cross can possibly hope to contribute is supplementary emergency aid to the governmental programs that are being mapped out. One of the most effective forms this emergency aid can take, it repeatedly has been pointed out, is in the furnishing of garments for refugees which are needed in unlimited quantities.

Refugees all over the world, who have been driven from their homes by the varying forces of war, have been for several years in rags or with practically no clothes at all. Pitiable stories have been flashed across the ocean about thousands upon thousands of children who are barefooted and barelegged while snow and ice are upon the ground. In many countries, even if articles such as are in demand could be manufactured and paid for, the material to make them is totally lacking. In all of these countries, however, the American Red Cross has commissions and is prepared to make distribution. "The need," says one cablegram, "is great to a degree which few at home can possibly realize. Every article furnished will give warmth to a body which otherwise would lack proper clothing, and each garment will actually prevent suffering."

There seem to be no territorial limits within the whole vast area of the recent theaters of war marking the requirements for articles such as the Red Cross Chapters in America will be able to supply. Northern France, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, Palestine, Albania, Poland—all these and other countries have their refugee problems of terrifying proportions; and the refugee problem invariably involves lack of proper clothing.

How many Manchester women who will enjoy safe, warm, comfortable homes next winter will see that one of these poor, barefooted little ones is provided with two pairs of warm stockings and a sweater? Some of them need to be very small for at the Red Cross meeting in Bennington last week Mr. Smith stated that the weight of five year old children in Poland average 20 pounds! He also stated that in Petrograd there are no children under two years of age! Can we withhold our help?

VERMONT'S NEW HEALTH SYSTEM

District No. 9 Comprises Bennington Country with Headquarters at Manchester. Dr. Eliot Presiding Officer.

An innovation in Vermont is the system of public health regulation adopted by the Legislature of 1919. Proceeding the authority given it, the State Board of Health announced the division of the state into ten sanitary districts, and also the appointment of nine of the District presiding officers. Under the provisions of this Act, all physicians will be required to placard houses in disease coming to their attention. Placards for this purpose will be placed in the offices of the town clerk so they will be readily obtainable by the physicians and others. Heads of families in whose household occur cases of communicable disease which are not attended by physicians will be required to report immediately to the District Health Officer and also under his order secure suitable placard from the town clerk, which must be placed on the house.

Cities and towns of five thousand population and over may have the services of their own local health officer if they provide for the salary and expenses of such an officer and, in such cases, citizens should report to their own local health officer instead of to the District Health Officer.

The law providing for this system goes into effect July 1st and arrangements are made for its operation in all districts except comprising Rutland county. If appointment is not made in this district before July 1st, local health officers of all town included in the district will be continued in their work until such appointment is made. Maps showing divisions in the state and headquarters of the District Health Officers will be posted in public places in all towns so that the citizens may be fully informed on the subject.

Selection of District Health Officers has been made with great care by the State Board of Health, over forty applications having been considered for the positions. All District Health Officers will meet at the State Board of Health building in Burlington during the week beginning June 16th, at which time every phase of the law, will be gone over carefully in detail and a uniform method of procedure and policy decided upon for all conditions. Every man so far appointed is fully alive to the responsibilities of his office, and it is expected that all physicians and citizens will give their entire co-operation to this work.

Vermont is one of the three states in the Union to inaugurate the District Health Officer system this year, the other states being Ohio and Alabama. Several other states have such an organization in prospect and it is probable that the new system will gradually extend. The Vermont organization is, however, unique in several important details and the whole country is, therefore, looking to this state for demonstration of the benefits of such an organization.

The list of town included in District No. 9 and the presiding officer of the district is as follows:

Arlington, Bennington, Danby, Dorset, Glastonbury, Landgrove, Manchester, Mount Tabor, Pawlet, Peru, Pownal, Readsboro, Rupert, Sandgate, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Sunderland, Woodford.

Headquarters at Manchester. Dr. Henry W. Eliot. Native of Connecticut; graduate of the University of Vermont College of Medicine in 1898. Served for ten years in the medical department of the United States Army and three years with the Board of Health in the Philippine Islands. During the European War, was commissioned in the Medical Corps of the Army and served as sanitary officer.

ADVANCE PARTY GOES TO CAMP ABNAKI

Although Camp Abnaki, the Vermont State camp for boys, does not open for the boys until June 30th, an advance party, consisting of Messrs. Clark, McGovern and Ames, with some of the leaders and helpers, goes to Abnaki on June 21st to open the buildings and unpack the equipment, put up the tents, get the water system working, put the boats in condition and get them and the swimming float into the water, and make such preparations as are always necessary for carrying on such a large camp for nine weeks. A new 70-foot iron flag pole has been secured and will be erected early in the season.

The Rutland Railroad has again given the camp excellent train service and every day trains will make a flag stop at Abnaki station during the camping season. The usual express service will also be in operation again this summer.

This camp is open to any normal boy above ten years of age and the unusually large number of applications which are being sent in from different parts of the State indicate that there will be a full camp during the whole season. A great number of the old leaders and boys are returning this year, as well as the usual number of new ones, and the prospects were never brighter for a most successful and pleasant season at this ideal summer place where the boys of the State receive the benefits of an outing on the shore of Lake Champlain under the best of supervision, influences and associations.

MANCHESTER RED CROSS

An Interview with Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher

A suggestion that I call upon Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who has just returned from France after spending years in relief work there, and invite her to come to Manchester to tell of the needs in that devastated country, was promptly acted upon. It was thought the pictures she could present would stimulate the languishing interest in Red Cross work.

Mrs. Fisher was all eagerness and anxiety in her desire to help, but gave as a reason why she was obliged to refuse to make any public addresses at present that she had declined many similar requests and she could not discriminate. She was sure the people in this valley would respond to calls for help if they knew as she does the direful need. She gave me this message to bring to you, and I wish I could give it in her own words:

In the devastated regions, where the repatriated people are trying to bring some semblance of life to the ruined towns and villages they need everything. These people are not paupers or ignorant, unskilled laborers, but very like Manchester folk, who, after generations of decent, comfortable living, emerge from this hell of battle stripped of everything but their indomitable courage. Mrs. Fisher thought we might realize it better if she told of an incident which occurred just before she left France. She was invited to go to one of the ruined villages, where she knew the people intimately, to attend the wedding of a young soldier just released from a German prison camp. The whole community joined to do honor to the occasion. The wedding breakfast consisted of bread, a greasy soup and fried eggs, and someone had walked ten miles to procure the eggs. Everything is disorganized, the railways, telegraphs, telephones, mail service, all means of transportation, and every one, including the women and children must work all the time in order to eat.

When Mrs. Fisher was asked if the rest of France and the uninvaded parts of Europe couldn't take care of the want and suffering there, she said it made her think of an old story connected with her own family. Once upon a time her great grandmother was stricken down in the midst of her spinning, weaving and other bustling activities in a large family and hung for days between life and death with typhoid fever. The crisis passed and she awakened at last, weak, feeble and sane, when her simple-minded sister said complainingly: "See here, Maria, the rest of us are about beat out with work. Don't you think you've laid abed and rested about long enough?"

The analogy was too pointed for my peace of mind, and I returned home questioning whether we are justified in putting any consideration of our individual preference, in putting our taste for pretty things or our ambitious desire to have suitable surroundings ahead or in place of the help we each one of us could give if we wished it. I thought of the 80 per cent of work which should have been done during the month of June still unfinished and the 12,000 layettes needed in the regions recently occupied by the German army during the coming two months and feel sure that the women of Manchester will not permit the work to lapse.

HERMIONE CANFIELD.

TO THE WOMEN OF MANCHESTER

The response to the notice in the Journal that many layettes must be made during the coming two months has been very gratifying, and yet more workers are called for. The first response came from two young women who have no sewing machine but felt that in this emergency they could make one each by hand before the time limit expired. No sooner were the layettes to be made received than one mother of four little children, one a babe in arms, who has very delicate health, decided that she would invite friends in for an evening's sewing, and she asked for five to make under those

conditions. Carrying them away, within a few hours she sent for five more, as she had found individual workers who would each take one of first she secured. A little later she sent for nine more; the day after for two more, in all 21 layettes will be made as a result of her effort. Who will follow her example? Especially we appeal to women who live too far from the village or the center of town to be readily called upon. Remember, they should be made within two months from date, and there is not a great deal of work in each one.

CANNING SEASON

Manchester Housewives Are to Have Their Canning Done This Way
Here are the plans for the community canning kitchen.

For instance, when Mrs. Smith's string beans and other vegetables begin to grow so fast the family can't eat them, Mrs. Smith will send John Smith down to the canning kitchen in one part of the creamery, and he will take with him jars and the produce just as it is picked from the garden.

At the canning kitchen the girls will prepare the vegetables, blanch in hot water, dip quickly into cold water and then pack into clean jars. They will next partially seal the jars and place them in the steam pressure canner for the necessary length of time. At the end of that time the jars are removed from the canner, sealed and placed on shelves to cool.

The next morning John Smith will call for his vegetables and take them home attractively canned in jars. He will pay five cents for each pint, seven cents for each quart jar, and ten cents for each two-quart jar that was filled, as well as one cent for each rubber used on his jars.

Each jar that is brought to the cannery should be labeled, preferably with wooden tags marked with indelible pencil. These tags may be wired to the neck of the jars. Splints from berry baskets make splendid tags, and these may be used throughout the season.

Everyone patronizing the kitchen is urged to be very careful in labelling everything in order to avoid confusion at the kitchen.

If fruit is to be canned, the patron should send sugar, and specify on a slip how much sugar is desired to the jar.

Rubbers will be furnished at a cheaper price than can be purchased at the store, and it is desired that no rubbers be sent with jars.

Jars which are sent to be used should be in good condition. No jars will be used which do not seal properly.

Be ready for the opening day, July 8th. Have your vegetables ready to bring to the kitchen early in the morning, at least before 11:30 a. m.

The kitchen will be open Tuesdays and Thursdays after the 8th.

Plans are being made for collection of produce. Any volunteer assistance in this would be greatly appreciated by the committee which is as follows:

Mrs. Ernest J. Hard, Mrs. O. W. Boynton, Mrs. W. A. Noyes, Mrs. Frank Regan, Mrs. Otto R. Bennett, Mrs. Harry L. Adams, Mrs. C. E. Young, Mrs. C. A. Bond, Mrs. Chas. L. Dench, Mrs. Louise Taylor, Mrs. Emma E. Carleton, Mrs. T. J. Healey, Mrs. W. F. Andrews, Mrs. C. A. Rich.

BONDVILLE

Mrs. Robert Slade was in Brattleboro, Friday.
George Burbank is visiting relatives in Bennington.

Robert Slade and Jasper Benson were in Brattleboro Wednesday.

Geo. Leonard of California, is visiting his brother, D. A. Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Styles went to Pawlet Friday and returned Saturday. Mrs. Flora Johnson of Leominster, Mass., is spending a few days at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, who have been visiting at Greenfield, returned home Thursday.

Mrs. Walter Parmenter of Manchester Center, was a guest at the Kendall farm Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Hewes and Germain Eddy of Chester, were guests at Clarence Hewes' recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Perley Coleman and Mrs. Della Coleman of Worcester, Mass., were in town recently.

School in the village closed last week. Mrs. Holton, the teacher, returned to her home at Harding, Mass., Saturday.

Mrs. A. A. Benson and Miss Marion Burbank went to Manchester Depot, Thursday. They returned home Friday. Miss Dorothy Burbank, who has been attending school at Manchester Center, returned with them.